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From the Raleigh Register.

CARLTON—NUMBER XV.

Having discussed two of the primary questions respecting Railways, we shall now consider the third. Can we provide the means without oppression to a single individual in the State? This subject has been already partially treated in a former number, so as to show distinctly that a single Railway for the transit of the whole State is easily practicable. On this point our views are not changed. We only intended to resume them. They merit a further reconsideration, and it is our purpose to enlarge and invest them with additional confirmation.

In answering this question the same prudence is to be consulted, as occurs to every man of good sense in making improvements for himself. First, he must engage in a single work at once. 2. He must distribute the work through time, so as to accomplish it without difficulty. 3. He must direct with constancy his various resources upon the proposed object.

With respect to the necessity of limiting themselves to a single work at once. Let us take an example from one who would commence as a farmer, to support his family or improve his property. It is no matter whether he plants himself in the country where he lives, or looks for a residence in the west. He purchases what we call an improvement, that is a sufficient number of acres, with a certain portion of ground already cleared, and under for himself and his family. This is the nucleus, the kernel about which the whole is to grow to a fuller size. A house commodious and comfortable, a kitchen, stable, crib, must be erected, his lands cleared, his fences made, lanes opened, wells dug, his gates and bars provided, and above all this and above all, his grounds must regularly tilled, and his crops sown and raised. Would he think of applying himself to all this work at once? He would mark out for himself a regular course to be pursued before the whole should be accomplished. In this he would commence with such things as were most essential first. A single work only would occupy him at a time. Were he to spread his labour over the whole, he must starve for want of necessaries; or by employing a multitude of hands, by the time the farm was completed, he would be bankrupt, and would no longer be his. All this is so plain that no man would attempt it without being aware of the consequences. One thing at a time, he would say. I must not have too many irons in the fire, or some will be burnt.

Owing to a want of due attention to maxims like these, that we owe the failure of our past efforts at internal improvement. To us as a people the State of North Carolina has been denied by Providence, as an individual would a plantation to be improved for his own benefit. Others are busy in improving theirs, while we do not improve ours, none else will. The nature of a plantation, and the enlargement of its accommodations and advantages, is conducted by the owner upon principles too obvious to be mistaken. But these pecuniveniences are not all that are necessary to the farmer. Other privileges are to be had, beyond his power as an individual. These improvements, which as they are necessible for the common welfare as well as they are, are upon such a scale as to require the concurrent action of the whole population, or at least of numerous bodies. Here this united strength, though they are liable for the privileges they secure, and the facilities they remove, they are utterly incurable. But as soon as this union is effected, nothing is more easy. These improvements must be commenced, continued and finished, upon the same plain principles, as would a man in the management of his own affairs. They are numerous and diversified. Attempt to do all at once we shall do almost nothing. How then is a wise people, a prudent Legislature to act? Is it not to view that as a public work, which is to benefit the people, must be upon an extensive scale, should be so chosen, that while it is progressing shall when consummated, terminate as the circumstances will admit, in the

Need we be at a loss then for a competent reason why our plans of internal improvement have heretofore ended in abortion? Attempts to clear out all the rivers in the State, to dig Canals, to deepen channels, to form Gullets, to cut new roads and mend old ones, to drain swamps and lakes, and all these and even more that might be mentioned, were to be carried on at the same time, some doubtless became dissatisfied because it was not all finished at the end of the year in which it was undertaken. Where are we to account for such extravagance in our public enterprizes? Was it not, that every man could have an improvement going on near his own residence, he would do nothing, nor allow any thing to be done, he could help it, and so all prospect of our condition must be at an end? Let us with reflection ask ourselves, Where is the reasonableness of finding fault with internal improvement, as though nothing but mischief were connected with it, when, from the diversity of our undertakings, and the paucity of our means, not to have been disappointed would have been perfectly miraculous. As well might we have attempted to change the courses of our rivers, make them run towards the mountains, and discharge themselves over their summits, as to effect plans so vast and multifarious, by the instrumentality that was applied. Doubtless a lesson has been taught us by our past experience, but what is it? Not that internal improvement has any thing in it destructive to our interests. We have not proved it impossible: no, nor even that it is difficult.—What then has it enforced upon us?—Simply what every man knows to be a practical truth in his ordinary affairs; that he who sets out in the prosecution of too many plans at once, though each were the best possible, for his advantage, must soon find to his cost that he is disappointed in them all. To us a single work of so much magnitude as opening the market of the world to the people generally, is that on which all eyes should be directed and all our efforts steadfastly concentrated.

2. It was said, not only that we ought to do one thing at once, but by distributing the parts of a large enterprise successively through time, that becomes easy which were otherwise impossible. To illustrate this, we may recur to the same example as before. It is well to do so, because it finds us at home and we shall all understand it. The commencing planter looks in anticipation on the lands to be disforested, the buildings to be erected, and all the improvements to be made. He is not so visionary as to suppose that all is to be finished in a twelvemonth. Does he therefore resolve at once that he will have nothing to do with it? He says within himself, I shall go on to make such conditional additions from year to year, as I shall find in my power. In this manner I shall never oppress myself; I shall enjoy every accession to my conveniences as soon as completed, the more for having felt some embarrassment without it. It will enhance my courage and my interest in that which is to follow.—My property will be enlarging, and my prospects brightening, and if the whole shall be completed in five, or even in seven years, I shall be satisfied. It will be an important work effected, and every one knows that *Rome was not built in a day.*

In looking to progressive time for the developement of his plans and interests, the planter who chuses new lands for his settlement is not singular. All have improvements before them, with respect to some of which at least, they profess no hope of fulfilment till three, four, perhaps seven years, or even a longer period shall have elapsed. And why? Evidently because the nature of some enterprises and accomplishments is such as to forbid their completion till time shall afford protracted opportunities. The young are taught this first by their parents, in the perseverance indispensable to every species of education. The adult enlists future years in his service for the accomplishment of all his prospects. And even the man of seventy hopes that he shall live ten years longer, that he may see some favourite purpose consummated. In every instance it might be said, before all this can be finished, before five or seven years are past, I may be in my grave. Then all that labor will have been sustained for nothing, therefore I will engage in nothing which requires so much time before it can be enjoyed. Few even of our more unthrifty and inefficient farmers, decline planting an orchard of peach trees, because it will be five years before it will arrive at perfection. Every apple we eat is the fruit of a tree which requires 12 years for its growth. Yet how many orchards are there of this sort in the country, showing that men will take pleasure in doing that which postpones their reward to a remote period.

And why may not a whole people act with a discretion common to every judicious and enterprising individual in the Country. A Railroad is the cheapest means of dissolving the worse than iron fetters that bind our people, and hold them from an open and unlimited commerce. Not an instance is to be quoted in the history of nations, ancient or modern, of a people who have enjoyed the privileges of such a commerce, whose prosperity was not commensurate with their duration. If a Railroad cannot be completed in one or two years, without oppressing the people, why shall we say, the time is too long, life is uncertain, and we will not risk the payment of our money for nothing. If it is necessary to distribute the whole expense through the space of five or seven years, to prevent it from being felt, why shall we not still commence a work of such immense and unquestionable importance, and by additions of thirty-five or forty miles annually, persevere with a wise and honorable constancy, a determined and inflexible spirit, till it shall be finished. Should we feel no pleasure, no cheering interest, no swelling transport, in reading regular reports of its weekly progress in our newspapers. These satisfactions, themselves, would be worth more to every man, than the paltry sum he would have to pay towards it. The intelligence, as soon as the work was begun finally to succeed, would infuse new life into our population, nerve the arm of industry, augment the value of property, and disclose animating prospects to ourselves and our children.—Shall we not assume an attitude and a character for consistency as a people, who see our interests, and who will no longer be withheld by timid apprehensions and vaccillating doubts, from a vigorous prosecution of them. If any argument be properly deducible from the time necessary to the work, it is, not that it be postponed or totally renounced, but rather to commence it instantly, as soon as the practicability, the manner, and the cost shall be authentically ascertained. A single individual can adopt, and can daily find his happiness, his success, and his ultimate fortune, in acting upon these principles, and shall an intelligent people, in the full exercise of self-government, by a representative agency of their own appointment, find it impossible! Let us not believe in such a doctrine as this, by whomsoever inculcated.—These remarks on the expediency and necessity of extending through time the prosecution of public enterprises for the benefit of the people, are in conformity with the past and continued practice of other States and nations. Their history, in every instance, would give sufficient evidence of this. Let it suffice to recollect, that the first blow was struck upon the Western Canal of New York, on the 4th of July, 1817, and on the 8th of October, 1823, proclamation was made amidst the transports of all the people, that the work was done. When it was begun, a much longer time was contemplated than proved necessary in the execution. Yet with the anticipated period even of ten years, instead of little more than six, the people hesitated not to constitute, a Legislature resolved intrepidly to embark in an enterprize, which has, in five years, given a matchless prosperity to the State, and which will continue its growth in wealth and power, through an indefinite futurity.

3. It has been shown, that by engaging in a single work, and consenting to look to a few years for its completion, we shall adopt two methods for rendering it easy. It now remains to show, that by one method at least, the expense will not be felt by the people in carrying it into effect. As to other methods of taxation, by which the same amount might be realized, it is hoped we shall be understood to pronounce no opinion. The plan here suggested is recommended chiefly by its simplicity,—People are generally taxed, not only personally, but by the value of their property. Should we undertake to mingle the latter source of revenue, for our present object, in the computation, it would be impossible to prevent it from becoming a complicated subject. It is believed, that the requisite sum, at which we are apt to be alarmed, may be so easily raised, that the plainest method of showing this to be true, is the most eligible. If any single work of this nature is to meet with the concurrence of the people, we believe that there is no man, who, when he considers the smallness of the sum which he will be called upon to pay, would consent, much less wish to be excluded from a personal share in the enterprise. There is a spirit in the bosom of every man, which exquisitely enjoys a participation in every great undertaking, that conspicuously promotes the interest of his country, and crowns her with honor. This spirit it is the wisdom of a Republic to stir into life, and fan to a flame in every citizen, no matter how humble and obscure his lot may be. How often does it happen that men deeply and successfully intent upon enlarging their property, will revolt more sensitively at the payment of a small additional sum into the public treasury, though it be for an object most important to themselves, than others who stand alone, as insulated individuals, and who must realize all that they pay by the labor of their hands. Our capacity of bearing the expense of any single enterprize, prudently conducted, is so certain, and may be made to appear so indisputable, without the least real inconvenience to any man, that to run the risk of involving the subject in obscurity, by spreading the collection of a Railroad fund through the different species of property, would expose it to indefinite dangers, from the defect of perspicuity and precision in its effect upon individuals.

From such motives as these, and to prevent the subject from becoming intricate, the method already suggested for creating a railroad fund has been preferred. The great difficulty most assuredly is, not in any real inability to raise the fund, but in uniting the people in a determination and zeal worthy of themselves and of the subject, by a firm conviction of its importance to their common and personal interest.—Let them become enlightened and assured in this conviction, and we should hear nothing of the diminutive sum of two dollars a piece, to be collected from them in five equal annual instalments.

To show the necessity of no more than this, we shall resume a former exposition, on account of its connection with our present discussion. There it is said, "the number of taxable polls in the State of N. Carolina, is a hundred and thirty-five thousand." This was derived from the Comptroller's Report of 1826. In that paper, at the foot of fifth column, the amount of the poll tax is shown to be $27,000. By dividing this sum by 20, the number of cents paid by each poll, the persons for whom it is paid is shown to be 135,000. This is now confirmed by the Report of the last year, which differs by five dollars only from the preceding.* When we spoke on this subject before, the sum of 37 cents was taken as a poll tax, adequate to an undertaking which we commonly regard so enormous as the construction of a Railroad through the State. To fix on such a number might seem odd to some when the round number of 40 cents exceeded it by a difference wholly unimportant. The truth is, that the sum of 50,000 dollars would be the result of a poll tax of 37 cents on the whole number of taxable persons. This amount annually raised, was thought to be sufficient, upon such principles as were there explained, for commencing and proceeding regularly with the work. Were 40 cents taken for an individual payment instead of 37, the consequent fund would amount to 54 instead of 50,000 dollars.—It is presumed that no man will think it of any consequence, or be inclined to charge it as an inconsistency, if we assume 40 cents as the basis of our calculation, in the place of 37, of which we have been accustomed to speak. If we adopt this small contribution as the whole which it is necessary for each individual annually to pay as his share of the expense, it is remarkable how the total sum of 54,000 dollars begins to measure with the magnitude of a public work, on which we are apt to look with dread, as though it would drag us to inevitable ruin.

It has already been shown in the last number† that a mile of level Railway will cost 2661 dollars. If the above sum of 54,000 dollars be doubled and divided by the expense of a single mile, it shows that forty miles of such Railway may be made by the fund thus provided in a year. And even should it hereafter appear that a mile cannot be constructed for less than 3000 dollars still no less than 36 miles could be completed annually. Nothing is more obvious than that, by commencing the work at a seaport, every mile would begin to be useful from the moment of its completion. The first year we should all feel to be an experimental one. A weekly report, as already remarked, would issue from our engineer or superintendent, affording the whole people an opportunity to judge for themselves, and probably gladdening and encouraging them with the successful advancement of the work. If so, the murmur of every apprehensive or discontented individual would be answered by facts not to be controverted. But even should the trial, beyond all that is probable or all that could be foreseen, prove unsuccessful, could we not instantly desist, and is there one who would not think it worth the sum he had paid for it? For what is the loss? Does it sound high? It is forty cents!

But it was assumed that the sum of 54 thousand dollars was to be doubled. The principle on which this is done has been already shown,* but it is material here, and we shall hope to be indulged in briefly renewing it. Past observation among ourselves has often evinced, the promptness, and even the avidity with which men who are in possession of large funds, and who are seeking to vest them profitably, unite if they are permitted, with the government in such improvements as are likely to return liberally into their bosom. We are not sure, nay we are quite strong in the belief, that if North Carolina shall ultimately decline the junction of Newbern with Raleigh by a Railroad, the advantages of a stock thus invested will appear so certain, that a company will be formed, who will carry it into successful operation. The proceeds of such a stock at the expiration of the very first year, after any portion of the work should be finished, would doubtless exceed those of any banking institution, or any capital in the State. At least it would rise to any point which a law of incorporation would permit it to reach, and yet be attended with unexampled privileges to the people, in conveyance to a market. But such a method of obtaining the Railroad is the worst to which a people resorts, and if possible should always be avoided: not by refusing incorporation to companies, but by performing the work for themselves, becoming the basis of it by their own funds, and keeping the ultimate property of it in their possession.

Should the State, after enquiry into the subject, deliberately resolve to adopt the measure, and prosecute it to a practical issue, a credit would be attached to it, which would not fail to enlist the necessary resources. The offer need not be limited to our own State. Extend it to other parts of the Union, especially to Commercial cities where capital abounds, and merchants would see a prospect not only of large profits on stock thus subscribed, but of other advantages in an immense trade to be ultimately opened with the whole of North Carolina. Any one conversant with such business will not doubt that were a subscription authorized by an act of our Legislature to the like amount of 54,000 dollars, with a proffer of eight, nine, or ten per cent, it would be speedily filled with names that would be ample pledge for their obligations.

Finally, let a Railroad be once established over our level country, and it will be unnecessary to augment the payment from the people, though a mile through the higher parts of the State should be double or treble in expense, of the same distance upon level ground. A small toll upon the tonnage conveyed in a year on the first hundred miles completed, would assuredly exceed the additional cost of construction, though it should become six or eight thousand dollars a mile. The extension of every year, would more and more ensure this consequence, and toward the close of the work, it would probably grow with an accelerated rapidity. As doubts have been expressed by some, whether the whole business of transportation for the State, would be sufficient to justify the undertaking, it is our purpose on some future occasion, to produce convincing evidence on this subject.

It has now been shown that this species of internal improvement is not impracticable by us. If it ever appear so, it is from difficulties with which the subject is encumbered without the least necessity. Let the work be single; let it be distributed through a reasonable length of time; and let the annual expense be provided by a payment cheerfully made from every personally taxable individual in the State, and all embarrassment banishes from an enterprize that involves the wealth, the honour, and the happiness of the country.

C.

From the Raleigh Register.

The two Gladiators.—"It was a holiday in Rome; the last of a series given by the Emperor Claudius, in honor of his easy victories in Britain. The vast amphitheatre was crowded at an early hour by an immense multitude from the various classes of human beings contained in the Great City.—All ranks and sexes—the highborn and the beautiful—patrician, equestrian, and plebeau, congregated there. Wild looking strangers, ambassadors from Germany, Parthia and Armenia, were assembled to witness the proud display of Imperial magnificence. Claudius himself, affecting an air of unaccustomed dignity, and accompanied by the abandoned Messalia, favored the entertainment with his presence. Expectation sat upon every brow, the choicest, most popular of Roman Games was to be exhibited. Extraordinary exertions had been made to give the exhibition an interest surpassing every thing of the kind that had preceded it. Foreigners, or as it was the custom to call them, barbarians, of tried courage and activity, and even persons of noble families, were the actors selected for the occasion. The very excitement created in the assembly by the preparations for the sport, pronounced its character: and no one who had witnessed such a display could doubt, on looking around, that he was again on the eve of beholding a fight of Gladiators.

"Among those who were to try their fortune in the game of life and death, were two Britons, from whose approved skill and desperate courage, the lovers of the shew anticipated much amusement. They had been chiefs of petty states in their own country, and having, from mutual animosity, refused to coalesce against the common enemy, were defeated successively by Aulus Platius, and sent prisoners to Rome. Their exploits in the Amphitheatre had already attracted the notice and approbation of the Emperor, and he condescended to inform them, that if they acquitted themselves according to expectation on this occasion, they should not only be liberated, but dismissed with honors and rewards. To men hopelessly exiled from home and kindred, such a prospect afforded sufficient temptation to exertion the most perilous, and they swore by the Gods of their fathers' land, that they would never submit to live another day, if they failed to realize it. Neither chief knew of the captivity of his countryman and foe, and the hope of yet prosecuting their schemes of personal vengeance, mingled in the dreams of these savage warriors as they contemplated their return to their native shores.

"The combat began. It was not on this day the humour of the audience to spare the unsuccessful, and the arena was speedily soaked with blood. Arrangements had been privately made that the Gladiators, victorious in their respective divisions, should be matched against each other, and that the conquerors in this trial should be again divided and opposed, until at last the struggle for pre-eminence terminated in a single combat. Man after man bit the dust to the infinite delight of the spectators. No blow was parried in this encounter—recklessness of life answered the general craving for slaughter, and in a short space there remained of all the stately human creatures, every motion of whom might have afforded a lesson to the sculptor, only two capable of continuing the combat. One of these was of the class called *Secutores*, who were armed with a helmet, a shield and a sword or leaden bullet; the other was of Retiarii, who, without defensive armour, carry a net for entangling the adversary by casting it over his head, and a three-pointed lance for despatching him. In consequence of the singular intrepidity displayed by these men, Claudius commanded the amphitheatre to be cleared of the wounded, and water to be supplied, that they might act unimpeded, and free themselves of blood and dust ere they determined singly the festivities of the day. Leaning against pillars on the opposite side of the *arena*, with their heads averted from the multitude and each other, they submitted to the ablution offered by the attendants, and moved at the signal with steps slow but firm, to the centre of the amphitheatre. As the Retiarius prepared to cast his net, the eye of his antagonist fastened upon him. An exclamation, in a tongue unknown to Romans, burst from both. The exiled chiefs of Britain knew, for the first time, that they had suffered the same captivity, and survived the same strife; and now the death of one or both must seal that recognition.

They looked on the multitude, and then again exchanged glances: those island warriors, who, enemies from their youth, were brought by destiny to wash away the remembrance of mutual wrongs, for the sport of their haughty captors. Amidst the swell of Italian voices, the echo of their own hung upon their memories, and the burning hate of years expired in thoughts of Britain, of their wives, and their children—the place they once held among their people, and their present degradation. Their features interpreted their feelings—neither spoke a word nor moved a limb. They wept!—the gladiators—the barbarous and hostile gladiators, wept!

"Their apathy exasperated Claudius, who was resolved that, without a combat, they should not reap the honors and rewards he promised, if they pleased him in the games. He gave command that they should be slain, if they persisted in declining the encounter. —The whole amphitheatre was in confusion as the imperial mandate passed from lip to lip. A band of Thracian slaves rushed to its execution, but they were too late. The two Gladiators had fallen by their own hands."

CHEAP RECEIPTS—TO INSURE HEALTH.

1. *Rise Early.* Walk or ride for an hour or two, then eat a hearty substantial breakfast. Let your other meals be moderate, and use exercise freely (by walking, skipping, or in any other way) before going to bed. This receipt has lately been recommended in strong terms by Sir Astley Cooper, and many others of the most eminent physicians and surgeons in London. Its first direction is consistent with Franklin's well-known maxim—"Early to bed, and early to rise, will make a man healthy, wealthy and wise." Its last direction equally agrees with a well-known couplet—"After dinner, sit a while (i. e. a few minutes); after supper, walk a mile."

2. Keep your feet warm (i. e. by exercise); your head cool, (i. e. by temperance); and your body open (i. e. take great care to avoid costiveness). This was the golden rule of *Boerhave*, the greatest physician in modern, or probably in ancient times; who concluded his advice by saying something to this effect—"If people would only observe these plain, simple rules, and would avoid a current of air as they would an arrow, physicians would be altogether an useless class of beings."

3. *For Children.*—"Give them plenty of milk; plenty of flannel; plenty of air; and let them have plenty of sleep; and they will seldom, if ever, ail any thing. That is, milk is their best diet; they must be warmly clothed; must be much out of doors; and must be always allowed to sleep on till they waken of their own accord.

And now, Mr. Editor, I challenge any medical man, or any other of your readers, be he who he may, to discover any reasonable objection to these plain, simple rules, or to offer better. If he can, I shall set him down as a wise man, and a benefactor to the human race. Were they my own, it would be consummate arrogance to say this, but they are the deliberate recommendations of the ablest of men; and they are the obvious dictates of nature.—Yours, E. P.—O. H.

Original anecdote.—In one of our country taverns a few years since, there happened to be a number of respectable farmers clad in the usual habit, when a spruce young gentleman came in, rigged in the highest style, with a watch in his pocket, who strutted around the room with great pomp, dingling his gold watch keys and seals in the most fopish manner. After swaggering about the room a few minutes, he cried out and challenged any man in the room to drop money with him, one piece at a time, and the one whose purse held out the longest should take the whole and treat the company. No one at first appeared disposed to accept his challenge, which only tended to render the fop the more inflated with an idea of his superior wealth, and he became the more earnest. At length, a rusty looking, but shrewd old farmer observed, if no one else would accept of his offer, *he* would do it. "It is done," said the fop, and immediately called on a third man to hold the hat, and commenced the game by dropping a piece of money into the hat. The farmer then put his hand into his pocket and took out what was called a *bung-town* copper and dropt it into the hat—The fop immediately dropt in his second piece, when the farmer, feeling in his pocket after another piece, but finding none, gravely observed, I am beat, I've got no more—you may take the whole and treat the company.—*Boston Ev. Gazette.*

According to the latest accounts, Russia has a population of 59,394,500 souls. The increase has been one-third in twenty years. They live in a great hive, but they must swarm some time or other.

Printing neatly executed.

*See Comptroller's Reports, for 1826 and 1827.
†See Number 4, towards the end.

FOREIGN.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

New York, May 12.

The Packet ship Canada, Rodgers, master, from Liverpool, brings us papers from that place of 17th and from London of 16th ult. which still are indefinite as to the main question of peace or war in Europe. Russia had granted peace to Persia, accepting a very large sum of money, and two vast provinces as an inducement thereto. Meantime, the Emperor waits in St. Petersburgh, as the London Courier assures us, to hear the reports of his ambassadors at foreign courts before he leaves there to join the army. An article from the latest Courier, as to the effect upon the existence and obligations of the treaty of 6th July, of a war between Russia and Turkey, will be found among our extracts, and read with interest, if not with entire comprehension of its real import and meaning. Bell's Weekly Messenger of 13th of April, makes the following remarks:

"There is no foreign intelligence of any importance. In Portugal, Don Miguel seems to meet with more impediments than were at first expected, but the disposition of the people, under the influence of their priests, seems so much biassed towards arbitrary power, that we have little doubt but that the free charter will be at last overturned. We sincerely trust that we shall not send another expedition to set it upon its legs again.

In France there has recently been considerable agitation. The produce of the finances for the year has been less than was expected by some millions, and it is said that new taxes are to be imposed to a serious amount. But the most extraordinary thing in France is, that the Government is about to increase the army by an addition of 80,000 men, thus making altogether a standing military body of 230,000. It is demanded, what is meant by this augmentation in a state of peace?"

The British troops had all left Lisbon. A fleet, however, remained in the Tagus, and the forts at the mouth of that river were garrisoned by British marines. The French troops were also immediately to evacuate Spain, even to Cadiz, notwithstanding rumors to the contrary. The deficiency in the French funds was, it was said, to be supplied by loan, propositions concerning which had been made to the Rothschilds—who consulted the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the Duke of Wellington in relation thereto. These Ministers, however, are reported to have declined offering any advice or opinion on the subject.

Parliament re-assembled on the 14th.

From the Courier of 15th April.

It has been asked more than once whether if Russia becomes a belligerent by making war upon Turkey, the Treaty of 6th July can be considered as in existence, now that a state of things has arisen which was not foreseen at the time of its being entered into? And whether, if the Treaty be not binding upon Russia, it is still obligatory upon England and France?

We believe we can give a satisfactory answer to both these questions. First, though the belligerent attitude of Russia may have complicated the subject, yet so far are we, and, indeed, Russia, from considering herself released from the engagement entered into, that the only difficulty is in the mode of practical co-operation between the Allies, one of whom may be called upon to exercise the rights of a belligerent, whilst the two others are restricted to neutrality, their object being peace, not war.

Nothing has occurred to weaken that policy which led France and England to the signature of the Treaty. They consider themselves equally bound to execute the stipulations of it.

But the military force which has been assembled in the South of France! What, it is asked, is its destination? The report that it is destined against Algiers, or for the Morea, is, we are now led to believe, without foundation. And we think it will be found that the activity in the military department is in consequence of the French army being below its usual strength, and nearly 80,000 beneath the full peace establishment.—The French Government has therefore determined to put it upon a more efficient footing, both as to numbers and general organization.

We received this morning the St. Petersburgh Gazettes of the 27th and 28th March. They are engrossed by the glad tidings of the peace with Persia, which has put money into the coffers, and added two Provinces to the vast Empire of Russia. They are to be called the Province of Armenia. Russia has also the main chain of the Ararat Mountains, and all the rich Salt Mines. How valuable an acquisition this is to Russia may be seen by one glance at the map; and if extensive Empire be desirable, well indeed may she rejoice.

Constantinople, March 19.

A courier, who left Smyrna on the 14th, arrived this morning with the news that the squadron under the command of Tahir Pacha, composed of a frigate, two corvettes, and four brigs, with 1500 troops on board, which quitted the Dardanelles on the 5th, had arrived, in the night of the 11th, in the channel of Scio, where it had surprised three Greek vessels, two of which were taken, and the third sunk; that then acting in concert with the troops brought to Chesme by the Pacha of Smyrna, it effected on the 12th, at noon, a landing on the island, delivered the garrison of the castle, and forced the insurgents, with their chief (Fabvier), to speedy flight. Almost at the same moment when the courier who brought this news landed, Tahir Pacha returned to the port, with his squadron. He states that the Greeks, who had latterly received no pay, and were in a complete state of anarchy and insubordination to their chiefs, had been seized with such terror on the appearance of his squadron, that they embarked with all speed in the vessels which remained, abandoning their cannon and baggage, and had evacuated the island almost without resistance, so that it was possible to retake it without any effusion of blood.

Austrian Observer.

An item of intelligence about as interesting as any other (at least to our mercantile readers) is that in the subjoined extract.

Liverpool, April 12.

There has been a good demand for cotton to-day, and about 3,000 bags sold, one half on speculation. The sales during the week exceed 22,000 bags. An advance of ⅛d per lb. has been realized in sea islands, and ⅛d in other descriptions of American and Brazil.

New York, May 14.

Cotton.—We congratulate our Jobbers and Commission Merchants on the advance in the price of Cotton which has taken place within a few days. Indeed the consequences of the recent impulse given to the market, are beneficial to almost every person concerned in trade, and the navigation interest must also participate in the benefits. The Southern Planter will smile at the prospect of getting some return for his produce. The Southern Merchant will be twice blessed, once in being able to receive, and once in being able to pay debts, and a new life and vigour will be diffused through our manufacturing establishments, for low prices are destructive to all, while medium rates will give a living to all and insure a brisker sale. We cannot stop here, for we believe that activity in any one great staple will diffuse its influence to others, and thus create what all desire, a more *satisfactory* state of affairs. One word of caution. Remember 1825!!! Don't *go too* far.—*Merchant's Telegraph.*

New York, May 15.

Cotton—Advices have been received from Liverpool since our last, by the Packet John Jay and Canada, which sailed from that port on the 8th and 17th April, stating very heavy sales in that market at improved prices. The article has consequently advanced here, and sales have been made of about 1400 bales New Orleans and Tennessee at 10¾ a 13; 600 Alabamas at 10¼ a 11¼c., and 2500 Uplands at 9½ a 11¼ cts., which is an advance of ½ to ¾ of a cent on previous rates.

From the Aurora and Pennsylvania Gazette.

An intelligent correspondent has suggested, as there is now a *prospect* of war in Europe, it would be interesting to our readers, to have brought into one view, the population and strength of the several nations likely to be involved in it. The following is the result of what we have been enabled to collect from the most authentic sources within our reach.

The Russian Empire in Europe, is said to equal in extent all the rest of Europe; it does not, however, appear to be very accurately known or defined. It is composed of upwards of fifty different nations; and these occupy a territory of about two millions of square miles, and compose a population of probably, 45,000,000. In Asia, Russia is supposed to have a territory of 8,000,000 of square miles, and a population of ten or fifteen millions; total population, probably 60,000,000. She has an army of about 600,000 men, about 200,000 of which she can take into the field, and a Navy of about 400 sail.

The Ottoman Empire in Europe, consists of about 700,000 square miles, with 10,000,000 of inhabitants. In Asia, perhaps 1,000,000 square miles and 15,000,000 of inhabitants, making an aggregate population of 25,000,000. She has a nominal army of 400,000 men, and can take into the field probably 150,000, and a fleet of 150 sail.

Persia, now at war with Russia, has a territory of 1,500,000 square miles, a population of 24,000,000, an army of 250,000 men, but no navy.

Austria covers an extent of 1,000,000 sq. miles, has a population of 30,000,000, an army of 700,000, and a navy of 30 sail.

France has in Europe, a territory of about 1,000,000 square miles, a population of 30,000,000, an army of 300,000 men, and a navy of 150 sail.

The British Empire, in Europe, is about 500,000 square miles, with a population of 20,000,000, an army of 300,000 men, and a fleet of 1000 sail. Her colonies are greater in value and extent than those of any other nation, and add to the population under her dominion probably 60,000,000.

The above statements are given in round numbers; but are believed, however, not to be far from the truth, and afford a fair comparative estimate of the Nations mentioned.

In reply to an observation made in the House of Commons by Mr. Coke, of Norfolk, that no credit was to be given to what came from any man in office, on any subject, Mr. Canning said:

"Such sentiments disgrace only those who utter them: and shew only what it is that they who are capable of imputing base motives to others would themselves be, if *they* were in official situations."

This is akin to the remark of Dr. Johnson, that he who charges all mankind with obliquity, *convicts* only one. In the United States, as in England, parties distrust, or at least defame, every thing that comes from an antagonist or a neutral.—The best private character, and the longest and most distinguished career of public services, do not avert suspicions or accusations, of the dishonorable intrigue and artifice. Reason and patriotism both condemn this state of things.—*National Gazette.*

Young Napoleon.—The young Napoleon is an interesting youth, beautifully formed, with the countenance and fine-cut lips of his father, and the black eyes of his mother.—One cannot see this blooming youth, with his inexpressible tint of melancholy and thoughtfulness, without a deep emotion.—He has not that marked, plain and familiar ease of the Austrian princes, who seem to be every where at home; but his demeanor is more dignified and noble in the extreme. He has an Arabian steed, which he strides with a nobleness which gives promise of as good horsemanship as that for which his father was so celebrated. His *escadron*, almost adore him; and he commands with a precision and a military eye, which prognosticate a future general. He is, by virtue of an imperial decree, proprietor of the eight domains of the Grand Duke of Toskana in Bohemia, with an income of about £25,000 sterling; a greater revenue than is enjoyed by any of the imperial princes, the Archduke Charles excepted. His title is Duke of Reichstadt. He is addressed "Euer Durchlacht," (Votre Atlesse.) His rank is immediately after that of the princes of the reigning house, the Austrian family of Este and Toskana. His court establishment is the same with the imperial Princes; he has his obersthofmeister, his lord chamberlain, aids-de-camp, and a corresponding inferior household. In possession, as he is, of a large fortune, his destination will depend on his talents and on his inclination.

Austria as it is.

The Miser's Prayer.—Among a variety of curious papers of John Ward, of Hackney, Esq. M. P. (who being convicted of Forgery, was expelled the House, and in the year 1727, stood in the pillory) there was found, a few days ago, a paper in his own handwriting, which, we think, may be very properly entitled the Miser's Prayer:

"Oh Lord, thou knowest that I have nine houses in the city of London, and likewise, that I have lately purchased an estate in fee simple, in the county of Essex; I beseech thee to preserve the two counties of Middlesex and Essex from fire and earthquakes; and as I have a mortgage in Hertfordshire, I beg thee likewise to have an eye of compassion on that county, and for the rest of the counties thou may'st deal with them as thou art pleased! Oh Lord, enable the Bank to answer all their bills, and make all my debtors good men. Give a prosperous voyage and return to the Mermaid sloop, because I have insured it; and, as thou hast said that the days of the wicked are but short, I trust in thee that thou wilt not forget thy promise, as I have purchased an estate in reversion, which will be mine on the death of that profligate young man, Sir J—— L——. Keep my friends from sinking, and preserve me from thieves and house breakers; and make all my servants so honest and faithful that they may attend to my interest, and never cheat me out of my property, night nor day."

Ward was suspected of joining in a conveyance with Sir John Blunt, to secure fifty thousand pounds of that Director's estate, forfeited to the South Sea Company. The Company recovered the £50,000 against Mr. Ward, but he set up prior conveyances of his estate to his brother and son, and concealed all his personals, which were supposed to be one hundred and fifty thousand pounds. These conveyances being also set aside by a bill in Chancery, Ward was imprisoned for many years.

"Contingencies."—Uncle Sam's *pockets* are made to *sweat* prodigiously! The Ithaca Journal has the following humorous remarks on the "contingencies" of the last session of Congress:

"Among the items we observe "528lbs. sealing wax, $396 75"—nearly two pounds to a man. "20,650 quills and pens, $695 50," two thirds of which must have been used for tooth picks! and "202 1-2 dozen penknives, $423 25"—a very convenient way of *pocketing* the people's money!—A little further on, are "five *razors*, hone, *soap* and bowl"—bought for the express purpose of *shaving* Uncle Sam; and the very *moderate* charge of $322 22 cents for "soda water," to *restore* the *tone* of his *stomach*, and $56 worth of "towels" to wipe the *sweat* from the old gentleman's face! Five hundred and twenty-eight pounds of sealing wax! My eyes! as they say in the play, what could Congress do with such a quantity? A thought has struck us—we have it—a part of it was used to stick the "unprincipled opposition" more firmly together, and the remainder was given to Mr. Senator Wright, of Ohio, to seal "coalition circulars."

But the last item "beats the Dutch."—$322 22 worth of "soda water!" My conscience! O! Uncle Sam, what a *dry* old fellow you are! The printers would call you a *"wet soul."*

Extraordinary performance.—A wager for a small amount, as to the power of draught of a horse on a railway, was decided in presence of several members of the committee of management of the railway, and a great crowd of spectators. The horse in question started from Cargil colliery, drawing a weight of 50 tons, on 14 wagons, which it conveyed to Kirkintilloch, a distance of 7 miles, in the short space of 1 hour and 41 minutes. We believe this to be the most extraordinary performance of the kind yet on record.—*Glasgow Chronicle.*

No corporeal acquirement can compensate for the deficiency of intellectual excellence; but nothing is so likely to insure the possession of this to the ambitious youth, as the allotment of a due portion of time to sports and exercises which invigorate the body and secure health.

A horse in Easton, Pa. with harness on, ranaway, entered the dwelling house of Mr. Brown, and went up stairs in the second story. "Continuing his travels a little farther, he tumbled down a stair-case, broke the bannisters, and with a terrible crash came rolling into the kitchen, causing no small dismay and scattering of the family—and a great derangement of the supper table.

The Bostonians seem to hold their editors in deserved favor. Mr. Hale, editor of the Boston Daily Advertiser, is a member of the Senate of that State; Maj. Russell, editor of the Centinel, Mr. David L. Childs, of the Journal, Mr. Joseph T. Buckingham, of the Courier, and Mr. Edmund Wright, Jr. of the Patriot, were, on Thursday last, elected members of the House of Representatives.

Alex. Gaz.

Banking.—By the S. J. Court of the United States, the following principles, interesting to the owners of Bank Stock, and those who do business at banks, have been recently settled.

"In the Supreme Court of the U. States, in the case of Fullerton v. Bank of the U. States, the following points were decided. 1. That notice of the dishonour of a note is good and sufficiently early if put into the post office on the day after the last day of grace, so that it may go by the mail, which leaves the office on that day for the place where the endorser lives. 2. That where a note is payable at bank, and is discounted by the bank, it is necessary for the bank to prove negatively, that the maker at its maturity had no funds there; but the parties interested in the note ought to prove affirmatively that the maker had funds there, in order to disprove the non-payment. 3. That where a note is discounted by a bank as a *renewal* of a note due or becoming due, the bank has a right to apply the amount as a discharge of such prior note without any *check* or *express* authority given by the holder for this purpose."

Banks.—As Banking Institutions, and the holders of their bills, may not know their respective rights and liabilities, the following "Law Intelligence" is communicated for the Banks and their Creditors.

In the case of the Suffolk Bank vs. the Lincoln Bank, reported in 3d Mason's Reports, page 1, the following points are decided.

1. The holder of Bank Bills is entitled to be paid in specie the amount of the bills, upon a demand within the usual banking hours of the Bank.

2. He is not obliged to take foreign gold or silver coin at the Bank count, but payment must be by weight.

3. A Bank is bound to keep its money counted or weighed, or to employ servants sufficient to count it or weigh it, so as to pay all demands made within the usual bank hours.

4. A Bank holding the bills of another Bank, and demanding payment of the same at the Banking House of the latter, is not bound to receive *its own* bills in payment, but may demand specie.—*Bost. Palladium.*

From the New Haven (Conn.) Herald.

Circuit Court.—The United States' Circuit Court, Judge Thompson presiding, commenced its session in this city, on Wednesday last, and adjourned on Saturday.

Postmaster General vs. Pierpont Edwards' Executors.—Judge Edwards having died in the Spring of 1826, while an action was pending against him at the suit of the Postmaster General, a *scire facias* was prayed out and served on his executors, since the last term of the Court, returnable at the present term. A motion was made, in behalf of the executors, to quash the *scire facias*, and discontinue the suit, on the ground that four terms of the Court had intervened since the decease of Judge Edwards, and that it was not competent for the District Attorney, after so long a delay, to revive the suit by a scire facias against the executors. Judge Thompson held that the Executors ought to have been cited in at the next, or, at the farthest, the next term but one after the death of the party, and, therefore set aside the scire facias and ordered the suit to be discontinued.

The Editor of the Augusta (Ky.) Herald, in announcing to his patrons the discontinuance of his paper, makes some very ingenious and humorous remarks, from which the following is an extract:

"We, therefore, the proprietor, publisher, printer, and editor of the Augusta Herald, in the editorial cabinet assembled, appealing to the public for the correctness of our course, do, in the name of our empty pockets, unpaid notes, and dunning creditors, publish and declare, that, the Augusta Herald is, and of right ought to be,—*discontinued;* that it is absolved from all farther obligations to its patrons, to furnish them "the weekly signs of the times;" and that as a discontinued paper, the editor has a right to make out his bills, collect his arrearages, pay his debts, and perform such other acts of necessity, as publishers are sometimes compelled to resort to to possess their just wages."

Arise Daughter, and go to your Daughter, for your Daughter's Daughter has a Daughter.

The writer of this note was present yesterday, at the birth of a female child, in Penn Township, where there were in the room at the time, the *Child*, the *Mother*, the *Grandmother*, the *great Grandmother*, and *great, great Grandmother*—making five generations: all first born children but the great great Grandmother. The great great Grandmother dressed the child; she came several squares, and is in the habit of visiting her children; walking alone, and returning frequently at night. I hope she will live to see another generation.—*Philadelphia Sent.*

Beautiful Extract.—"The heart of man, after it has become sordid and worldly, retains many delicious sentiments of young remembrance, as the withered rose does the sweet perfume of its beautiful blushing; but of all the gentle affections of generous humanity, there is none that endureth longer, nor beareth fresher, so much of the pure, the excellent, and the exquisite, as the gracious largess of parental love. It is the artery that supplieth the quality of tenderness in the spirit of man: and all that hath the holy names of charity and mercy, draw some portion of their virtue from its ventricle. But in its flowing there is a mystery to cause both wonder and sorrow; for often it engendereth but aches and anguish; and yet with those, to whom it is a fountain of such affliction, it would seem to give only an augmentation of delight—making them cling to their children, long after they have outgrown all need of care; yea prompting them to encounter singular humiliations, and to fondle over them, even while they be fatally tainted with the foul plague spots of crime, as if they loved the more, because they esteem the less."

Astronomy.—In the month of Feb. 1825, M. Struve undertook, with the telescope made for him at Munich, a review of the heavens, visible at Dorpat—ing especially in view the double stars. ter two years indefatigable labour he covered that of more than 120,050 3060 belonged to the first four classes ble stars—whereas the catalogue had drawn up in 1820 contained only this kind. So remarkable an increase of the most important branches of ence has induced the University of to publish a new catalogue of double This is accompanied by a correct engraved chart of the heavens, and port, with some preliminary and marks on the nature of the fixed the motions of those celestial bodies, mobility of which was at no very riod taken for granted by all astron

Foreign Quarterly Review,

The following is part of the report to the American Bible Society, at session in New York, last week.

"The past year has been one of great the Bible cause. A deep interest was last annual meeting, and a new zeal

Books printed.—The whole number of ed the last year, or now in the press, 750, viz:—

English Bibles,	- - - -
English Testaments,	- - - -
German Bibles,	- - - -

Books issued.—From the 1st of May, 1st of May, 1828, there have been issued pository, 134,629, being an increase of the eleventh year of 62,986. The of issues since the formation, is 646,275. sues of the last year 127,347 have been and 7,260 as gratuitous distribution.

A new Work by Cooper.—It is in the late London papers, that Mr. the celebrated American Novelist, of 'The Red Rover, The Pilot, The &c.) has in the press a work of a original character, entitled 'Travelling Bachelor; or Facts and relative to the United States. of letters,' forming 2 vols. 8vo.

U. States and Turkey.—The N. rier states that the Treaty between vernment and the Porte is fully and letters at London state, that are very favorable to America, as was negotiated during the angry of the Porte against the European

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The Pennsylvania Gazette the authority of a friend acquainted the fact, that there has never been at Bridgeport, Connecticut. that place has, for the last twenty never changed its President nor It discounts all the business paper town, but has never discounted modation note.

Rosseau asserts that, of all men people are the most sickly and the happy; but that this arises *from* dentery habits, and not from tion, is probable, seeing that similar in tradesmen produce similar render them melancholy, peevish, maturely old. The labor of a tailor, shoemaker, or a weaver, is less than that of a ploughman; but the ture of the labor of the latter, its ance in the open air, and the the body, are beneficial to health; sedentary occupations of the former certainly productive of disease. and youths, therefore, of sedentary and for others whom necessity so, it is of great importance to those gymnastic exercises which ly been introduced into England, happily becoming a branch of The want of attention, however, cumstance connected with them, productive of injury to delicate fer to the exposure of the body in perspiration to a current of cold of the advantage arising to health ercise, depends on the functions co-operating with those of the organs, and consequently the spiration is beneficial; but when is resting, the exposure of the current of cold air, and the liquids, are equally dangerous, gree of risk is exactly in the tent to which the exercise has To those, therefore, who take cise, the exertion should be ened and protracted in a until the perspiration ceases it be suddenly discontinued, be rubbed dry with flannel, and a change of clean and ed. But, after all, the which can be taken with degree of it, are altogether habit.

Philosophy of a Candle Snuff.—lin recommended as a substitute ing a candle to bend down the prying genius or other has the snuff so bent down revolves candle, following the course Such is the fact, as we have witnessed, and of which any one isfy himself by turning down the sticking a pin in the side of a dle to mark the point of departure course of from 15 to 30 minutes, to circumstances, the wick will have traversed 30 or 40 degrees. gested that the wick of a candle ed might occasion the phenomenon the result is the same if the wick ed in a contrary direction to what is; or what is the same thing, if be lighted at the lower or butt questions present themselves:— does it revolve *with the sun?* as is invariably the case.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

THURSDAY AFTERNOON, MAY 22, 1828.

Providence Cadet states that the sud-
lure of Col. J. B. Wood, a broker of
ace, for about two or three hundred
nd dollars, is a calamity which falls
ally on the heads of indigent widows,
nd industrious young girls, who had,
r incessant toilings, saved a little,
d hoped to see it accumulate.

Best this.—From sixty Sheep, Mr. Nicho-
Lewis, of this vicinity, received 200
of clean Wool. One sheep alone
four and three quarter pounds.
Milton Gazette.

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he present condition of the cotton mar-
nd among the various recommenda-
hat have been made of articles to be
ted in the place of cotton, why has
been forgotten? The plant will grow
r the Southern country, and was once
table article of cultivation. It was a-
oned, chiefly because cotton was found
more profitable at the price it then
anded, and partly because the manu-
re of it was thought to be unwhole-
The first cause of its abandonment is
ntirely removed, and the second may
moved in some way or other, we sup-
Experiments made by intelligent
will soon test the fact whether it can
moved or not.

Great Performance.—The celebrated race
the Maid of Lodi, ran four miles over
anton course in seven minutes and forty
ds; and what is most astonishing, did not
r to be fatigued. The course has been
rately measured, and is twenty yards o-
mile, and is a very bad course to make
time.—*Noah.*

Court Horses.—John Kane was tried, con-
d, and sentenced to the Penitentiary
ix months, at hard labour, for unmer-
ly beating his horse. He is a gray
ed man—63 years old.—*N. Y. Adv.*

Law Question.—Whether a wife, by burn-
her husband's house, be guilty of *felony*,
question reserved for the decision of
Twelve Judges in England—a woman
d 21, having lately been capitally con-
ed of that offence.

The Three Wonders of Women.—1st. at fif-
, they wonder who they shall take; 2d.
wenty-five, they wonder whom they shall
and 3d. at thirty-five, they wonder who
take them.

Time—by Dr. Johnson.—An Italian Phi-
opher expressed in his motto, "that TIME
his *Estate;*" an estate indeed, which
produce nothing without cultivation;
will always abundantly repay the labors
ndustry, and satisfy the most extensive
res, if no part of it be suffered to lie
te by negligence, to be over-run with
ious plants, or laid out for *show* rather
n for *use*.

Religion.—Nothing is more *talked* of than
gion—nothing less *understood*. With-
comprehending what it really is, the
rit of bigotry would arrogate the whole,
allow of its being without the contract-
pale of a particular sect.

Man.—Man, if he compare himself with
that he can *see*, is at the zenith of power;
if he compare himself with all that he
conceive, he is at the nadir of weakness.

Pluymart and his coadjutor Emmons took
om the vaults of the Farmer's Bank, of
ittsburgh, one hundred and thirty thou-
nd dollars—in paper of course. An in-
pector of the prison asked Pluymart why,
they had all the funds of the bank before
em, they did not take more. He replied,
hat his companion and himself had mature-
considered this while in the vaults of the
nk. They resolved to be content with
130,000 dollars, being afraid that if they
ok any more, they would break the bank,
nd then what they did steal would be of no
lue to them."

Poverty.—There is a Spanish proverb
hich says, "too much prosperity makes
ost men fools,"—another, "have money
nd you will have kindred enough"—and
nother, "poverty is no disgrace; it is bet-
r living on a little than outliving a great
eal!" In these brief sayings, much wisdom
ay be discovered. There is no circum-
tance in life which is considered so humili-
ting as penury, and yet it is no degradation
the poor. A poor man, is not less worthy
an a rich, neither should he be less res-
cted. And yet he is so. Why? The pow-
r of the world is either embodied in wealth
r wisdom, and without some moderate por-
on of wealth the powers of wisdom are sel-
om made apparent. Poverty has been the
ompanion of the wise from time immemo-
ial, and although the most intellectual a-
ong mankind are those best calculated to
evise means for accumulating riches, they
re universally the most lethargic in the em-
loyment of those means. It is easy for a
an of mind to point out the path of virtue,
ut quite as difficult for him to pursue that
ath, as it is for the fool.

Delicacy.—An affectation of nice feeling
nd sensibility very often takes the place of
rue delicacy; but it is as distinct from it,
s grossness.—Where there is any affecta-
ion, or unnatural display of any quality,
hat quality cannot exist; and a person who
s exhibiting continual fear of something
ensure must have an imagination constant-
y operated on by improper associations.—
There is no attribute of human nature more
nchanting than delicacy. It is a fire burn-
ng on the altar of feeling, purifying every
motion, sending its softening radiance
hrough every sentiment, shrinking sensi-
ively from the atmosphere of known cor-
uption, and extinguishing, only in the foul
gathering of impure thoughts, unhallowed
esires and base affections.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Mr. Hale: Will please publish the follow-
ing additional "Drops of comfort for the A-
dams men."

At a muster of Capt. Dan. McLean's Com-
pany in Robeson County, a vote was taken on
the Presidential question, which resulted as
follows:

For Mr. Adams,	-	50
Gen. Jackson,	-	11

And at the muster of Capt. Duncan Mc-
Farlan's Company, Richmond County, the
vote on the same subject was,

For Mr. Adams,	-	35
Gen. Jackson,	-	16

The sentiment of this Company, as ex-
pressed by their vote above, exhibits the very
reverse of what it was nine months ago.

A SUBSCRIBER.

May 21, 1828.

The Convention of the Protestant Episco-
cal Church of North Carolina, assembled at
St. John's Church, in this town, this morn-
ing. The Rt. Rev. Bishop Ravenscroft, and
most of the other Ministers and Lay Dele-
gates are present. The unpleasant weather
for a few days past, has probably prevented
the attendance of many strangers. It is ex-
pected that the session will continue until
Monday or Tuesday next, and that there will
be Divine Service in the mean time twice
each day.

Petersburg, May 17.

Episcopal Convention.—On Thursday, the
Convention of the Protestant Episcopal
Church of Virginia, assembled in this town,
agreeable to appointment. There are, we
understand, about thirty Ministers present,
and about the same number of lay members.
The convocation of such an able and pious
body of men, as compose the Episcopal Con-
vention, has attracted a large number of vi-
siters to our town, from different sections of
the state. Several ordinations, we under-
stand, will take place during the sitting of
the Convention, which will not probably ad-
journ till the beginning of next week.

University of North Carolina.—The annu-
al Commencement of this College will take
place on Thursday the 26th day of this month;
and on the day preceding, an Oration will be
delivered, on behalf of the Philanthropic So-
ciety, by Alfred Moore, Esq. We hope they
will be well attended.

Congress.—The 26th inst. having been fix-
ed upon by both Houses for the termination of
the session, they seem to set sincerely to work
to despatch as much business as possible dur-
ing the few days that remain. Many bills
have been passed, and among them the Tariff
and Revolutionary Soldiers' Bills. The fol-
lowing were the yeas and nays on the final
passage of the former bill in the Senate:

YEAS—Messrs. Barnard Barton, Bateman, Ben-
ton, Bouligny, Chase, Dickerson, Eaton, Foot, Har-
rison, Hendricks, Johnson, of Ky., Kane, Knight,
McLane, Marks, Noble, Ridgely, Rowan, Ruggles,
Sanford, Seymour, Thomas, Van Buren, Webster,
Willey—26.

NAYS—Mess. Berrien, Branch, Chambers, Chan-
dler, Cobb, Ellis, Hayne, Johnston, of Lou., King,
McKinley, Macon, Parris, Robbins, Silsbee, Smith,
of Md., Smith, of So. Ca., Tazewell, Tyler, White,
Williams, Woodbury—21.

SENATE.

Thursday, May 15.

The Secretary having given notice of the
absence of the Vice President from the Chair,
the Senate proceeded to the election of a Pre-
sident pro tem.; and a ballot having been ta-
ken, Mr. Macon was declared to have been
elected.

Mr. Macon rose, and returned thanks to
the Senate for the honor conferred on him; but
wished to decline serving: He stated that
past experience had warned him that his voice
was too feeble now, and his hearing too inar-
ticulate, to enable him to fill the station with
usefulness to the Senate; convinced, as he
was, of those infirmities, the natural attend-
ants upon old age, he thought it would be im-
proper in him to accept. He considered it
one of the greatest honors that could be con-
ferred, and indeed he was proud of it, though
he was sensible it was the result of kindly
feeling, in a body of gentlemen with whom
he had been so long associated, than from a-
ny merit which he could lay claim to. That
would be the last time that he would ever
have to make such acknowledgement. There
were occasions, where the human mind
would be fraught with emotion, where feel-
ing was too powerful to be resisted, and where
words could not give vent to them. His
heart was too full to proceed—he, therefore,
could only express his grateful sense of the
kindnes of the Senate and pray to be excused
from serving.

Mr. Tazewell then moved that Mr. Macon
be excused from serving as President pro.
tem. This motion having been agreed to *nem.
con.* another ballot was taken, and the vote
stood as follows:

Mr. Smith, of Maryland,	-	26
Harrison,	- -	13
King,	- - -	3
Tazewell,	- - -	1
Dickerson,	- - -	1

So Mr. Smith, of Maryland, was duly elect-
ed; and, having been conducted to the Chair
by Messrs. Macon and Harrison, briefly ad-
dressed the Senate; making acknowledgments
for the confidence which had been reposed in
him, and the honor conferred upon him, and
which had been entirely unexpected on his
part. It was so long since he had occupied the
Chair, that his knowledge of the rules of or-
der were, perhaps, less perfect than, from the
length of his service in Congress, might be
supposed, and he might often ask for the aid
and forbearance of his fellow-Senators; but he
could assure them that he should discharge
the duty of the Chair with fidelity and impar-
tiality.

[On the following day, Mr. Macon laid upon the table a statement of the motives which had induced him to decline serving as President *pro tem.*]

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Thursday, May 15.

Mr. Hamilton, Chairman of the Committee on Retrenchment, made a report, accompanied with sundry documents, and moved that it be referred to a Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, and that the report and documents be printed.

Mr. Sergeant, from the same committee, then presented a report containing the views of a minority of that committee, respecting which he moved the same reference.

Mr. Hamilton expressed his entire acquiescence in the reference and printing of this paper, and stated to the House, that the gentleman from Pennsylvania had apprized the committee that he should present such a paper, but had not read it.

The question being put on referring both these reports, with the documents, to a Committee of the whole on the State of the Union, and printing them, it was carried.

Mr. Gilmer moved the printing of 6000 copies, and Mr. Ward moved 10,000.

After some brief remarks of Mr. Culpeper, in opposition to the printing so large a number of a report which had not been read,

Mr. Stewart moved an adjournment, but consented to withdraw it; when

The question being taken on the motion of Mr. Ward, it was decided in the negative; that of Mr. Gilmer was carried, ayes 120.

So the printing of 6000 copies was ordered; whereupon the House adjourned.

Friday, May 16.

Mr. McDuffie from the Committee appointed on the message of the President of the United States, in relation to an assault committed on the person of his Private Secretary, within the Capitol, made a report; which was read, and laid on the table.

Mr. P. P. Barbour, from the same committee, submitted a paper containing the views of the minority of the committee, upon the subject referred to them; which was read, and laid on the table.

[It is said that Mr. McDuffie's report recommends that Jarvis be censured; and that the other is for taking no further notice of the matter.]

Washington, May 16.

In the House of Representatives, yesterday, the Amendments of the Senate to *the Tariff Bill* were all adopted, through the instrumentality of the previous question—which, by the way, has been very familiarly resorted to during the present session—and the bill now requires only the signature of the President to become a law.

There is one circumstance concerning this bill, which it is important to merchants, as well as manufacturers, to be informed of. An amendment was adopted in the Senate *to the first section* of the bill, which postponed the time at which it is to take effect, from the thirtieth day of June, to the first day of September. This amendment, it is supposed, was *intended* to apply to the whole bill. Whether the distinction between the first section was accidental, or otherwise, it is one of the features of the bill as it has passed. The first section embraces the duties on iron, in its various forms and fabrics, and lead; and the new duties on these articles do not take effect until the first day of September. On the other articles of wool, manufactures of wool, hemp and its manufactures, distilled spirits, indigo, window glass, vials and bottles, roofing slates, and cotton cloths, &c. the new duty is to take effect, as proposed in the original bill, on the 30th day of June.

We shall publish the law as soon as it shall have received the signature of the President, and a copy of it can be obtained in an authenticated form.

The new Tariff.—In stating the dates at which the duties proposed in the new Tariff bill are to take effect, we overlooked the fact that the additional duty *on Indigo* of five cents per pound, is not to take effect until the 30th day of June, 1829; at the expiration of one year after which, an additional duty on that article is to take effect, at the rate of ten cents each year, until the whole duty shall amount to fifty cents per pound.

National Intelligencer.

We are gratified to perceive, that the bill for the relief of the survivors of the Revolutionary Army, has passed into a law, by a vote of about two to one. The bill provides, that all the surviving Officers of the Revolution shall receive full pay for life, according to their lineal rank, but in no case to exceed the full pay of a Captain. This pay is to take date from March, 1826. The privates are also provided for on the same principle. To prevent any misconception, however, as to the real extent to which the bill goes, it may be proper to state, that it does not embrace all the veterans of that period. Its operation is confined to those Officers who were entitled to half pay under the Resolutions of Congress of 1780, and to those privates who were entitled to a bounty of eight dollars.—*R. Reg.*

Mr. Clay.—The state of Mr. Clay's health requiring a short relaxation from the duties of his office, he lately paid a visit to Baltimore and Philadelphia, and on his return stopped a day in Baltimore, to afford those who wished to see him an opportunity to do so. In the afternoon he dined with a few friends, by whom the following toasts were drunk:

1. The President of the United States.
2. A great statesman has said, "What is a public man worth who will not suffer for his country?" We have seen a public man sacrifice much for his country, and rise resplendently triumphant over the calumnies of his enemies.

Upon this Mr. Clay's love of speech making exhibited itself to the following effect:

Mr. Clay rose, (evidently laboring under debility from indisposition, probably increased by the ceremonies of the day) and said, "Although I have been required, by the advice of my physicians, to abstain from all social entertainments, with their consequent excitements, I cannot leave Baltimore without saying a few words by way of public acknowledgment for the cordial congratulations with which I have been received during my present visit. I am not so vain, indeed, as to imagine that any personal considerations have prompted the enthusiastic demonstrations by which my approach to this city, and my short sojourn, have been so highly distinguished. Their honored object, has, it is true, some claims upon the justice if not the sympathy, of a generous, intelligent, and high-minded People. Singled out for proscription and destruction, he has sustained all the fury of the most ferocious attacks. Calumnious charges, directed against the honor of his public character, dearer than life itself, sanctioned and re-published by one, who should have scorned to lend himself to such a vile purpose, have been echoed by a thausand profligate or deluded tongues and presses. Supported by the consciousness of having faithfully discharged his duty, and defended by the virtue and intelligence of an enlightened People, he has stood firm and erect amidst all the bellowings of the political storm.—What is a public man, what is *any* man worth, who is not prepared to sacrifice himself, if necessary, for the good of his country?

"But," continued Mr. Clay, "the demonstrations which I have here witnessed, have a higher and a nobler source than homage to an individual; they originate from that cause with which I am an humble associate—the cause of the country—the cause of the Constitution—the cause of free Institutions. They would otherwise be unworthy of freemen, and less gratifying to me. I am not I hope, so uncharitable as to accuse all the opponents of that cause with designs unfriendly to human liberty. I know that they make, many of them sincerely, other professions.—They talk, indeed, of Republicanism, and some of them impudently claim to be the exclusive Republican Party! Yes! we find men who, but yesterday, were the foremost in other ranks, upon whose revolting ears the grating sound of Republicanism ever fell, and upon whose lips the exotic word still awkwardly hangs, now exclaiming, or acquiescing in the cry, that *they* are the Republican party! I had thought, if any more than all other principles, characterized the term Republican Party, it was their ardent devotion to liberty, to its safety, to all its guarantees. I had supposed that the doctrines of that school taught us to guard against the danger of standing armies, to profit by the lessons which all history inculcates, and never to forget that liberty, and the predominance of the military principle, were utterly incompatible. The Republican Party! In this modern, new fangled, and heterogeneous party, Cromwell and Cæsar have recently found apologists. The judgment of centuries is reversed; long established maxims are overturned; the Ethiopian is washed white; and the only genuine lovers of liberty were the Philips, the Cæsars, the Cromwells, the Mariuses, and the Syllas, of former ages.

"It is time for slumbering patriotism to awake, when such doctrines as these are put forth from the Capitol, and from popular assemblies. It is time that the *real* Republican party, (I speak not of former divisions, springing from causes no longer existing, and which are sought to be kept up by some men in particular places, only for sinister purposes)—that party, under whatever flag its members may have heretofore acted, that party which loves freedom, for freedom's sake—justly to estimate the impending perils, and to proceed with an energy and union, called for by the existing crisis in the Republic. Regardless of all imputations, and proud of the opportunity of free and unrestrained intercourse with all my fellow-citizens, if it were physically possible, and compatible with my official duties, I would visit every State, go to every town and hamlet, address every man in the Union, and entreat them, by their love of country, by their love of liberty, for the sake of themselves and their posterity—in the name of their venerated ancestors, in the fulfilment of the trust committed to their hands—by all that awaits us as a nation—if we are true and faithful in gratitude to HIM who has hitherto so signally blessed us—to pause—solemnly pause—and contemplate the precipice which yawns before us! If, indeed, we have incurred the divine displeasure, and it be necessary to chastise this People with the rod of his vengeance, I would humbly prostrate myself before HIM, and implore his mercy, to visit our favored land with war, with pestilence, with famine, with any scourge other than military rule, or a blind and heedless enthusiasm for mere military renown.

"Gentlemen, I wish I had strength to expatitate upon this interesting subject; but I am admonished by the state of my health to desist. I pray you to accept my thanks for the sentiment with which you have honored me, and your permission to offer one which I hope will be approved by you:

"*Genuine Republicans*, of every faith, who, true to the cause of liberty, would guard it against all pernicious examples."

What will the people think of a man who would rather see them suffering all the horrors of *war*, of *pestilence*, of *famine*, than to see General Jackson President? His patriotism must indeed be "slumbering," and his confidence in the intelligence and purity of the people weak, who would prefer these dire calamities to the election of any man, however bad, to the Presidency. But to say this of Gen. Jackson, is an insult to the people, who have honored him so often, and whom he has so faithfully served. But desperate cases require desperate remedies; Mr. Clay sees that the cause of the Administration is almost hopeless, and that with the termination of its reign must cease all his own expectations of succeeding to the Presidency. He may therefore be excused for the intemperance of this electioneering speech.

At a late term of Beaufort Superior Court, Judge Strange presiding, two negro men indicted for burglary were found guilty and sentenced to be executed on the 7th of next month. At the same term, James and Ross Hanrahan, brothers, and residents of the town of Washington, convicted of Assault and Battery, were sentenced to twelve months imprisonment in the Newbern Jail—the former at the expiration of that time, to give security in the sum of $2000 for his good behaviour.—*Newbern Sentinel.*

We were visited on Wednesday evening last, with a violent storm of thunder, lightning, hail and rain. We have heard of no injury arising from it in this vicinity, but we learn from a gentleman, a passenger in the stage from the North, that the sympathy of the inhabitants of Warrenton, has been most sensibly excited by a distressing event which occurred in that place. During the storm, the electric fluid descended through the Academy under the superintendance of Mr. and Mrs. Plunket, and instantaneously killed the oldest daughter of Mr. Carter Nunnery. What is remarkable, she was seated between two young ladies, neither of whom was injured!—*Raleigh Register.*

Sunday Schools.—It is estimated that there are one million two hundred thousand children enjoying the benefit of Sunday School instruction in the United States.

MARRIED,

In Robeson County, on the 15th inst., by the Rev. Mr. McIntyre, Capt. WILLIAM A. SPEAR, of Anson County, to Miss FLORA WILKINSON, of the former county.

In Wake County, on Tuesday the 12th inst. by the Rev. P. W. Dowd, THOMAS M. D. REID, Esq. of Moore County, to Miss LUCY T. PHILLIPS, eldest daughter of the late William Phillips, of Wake County.

In Franklin County, on Wednesday evening, the 14th inst., Mr. THOMAS J. LEMAY, Junior Editor of the Raleigh Star, to Miss ELIZA ANN SLEDGE, daughter of Joel Sledge, Esq.

DIED,

In this town, on Friday last, Miss MARGARET, daughter of Mr. John McLeran.

This morning, PETER, youngest son of Capt. John Crow of this town, aged eighteen months.

At his residence on Crabtree Creek, near Raleigh, at an advanced age, after a long, lingering illness, NATHANIEL JONES, Esq.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.

Cotton, $9 a 9 50; Bagging, yard, 20 a 22½. Bacon 6 a 8. Candles, mould, 16. Coffee, 14 a 16½. Corn, 50 a 55. Flour, $4 a 4 25; Iron 5 50 a 6 50. Flaxseed, 75. Lard, 7 a 7½; Lead, 8 50 a 9. Shot, pr bag, 2 50. Lime, 2 a 2 50. Molasses, 33 a 35. Nails, cut, 9; wrought, 18 a 20. Oats, 25 a 30. Sugar, common 8½ a 9½, prime 10 a 11. Salt, Liver. 75. T. Island, 75. Steel, American, 8 a 9. Tobacco, leaf, 2 50 a 2 75. Ap. Brandy 36 a 40. Whiskey, 25 a 30. Wheat 70 a 75.

☞Cotton in demand.—Corn scarce.

U. S. Bank Notes 6½ a 7 pr. ct. premium.

Found,

ON Bow Street, a few weeks since, a small sum of MONEY, which the owner can have on application, at this office, and paying for this advertisement. [*May* 22, 1828. 72-1t.

Taxes.

THE Subscriber will attend at the Town House on Friday and Saturday next, for the purpose of receiving the County and State Tax. All those who owe the same, must come forward and settle immediately, as I must close the collection by the last of June and do not intend to advertise the lands if I can get other property to make the Tax.

GEO. R. FERGUSON, *D. S.*

Fayetteville, May 21, 1828.

N. B. All persons having papers or accounts in my hands for collection, must come and receive them, as owing to my bad health I must leave Fayetteville during the summer. G. R. F.

Shocco Springs,

Nine miles South of Warrenton, and within three miles of the main Stage Road leading from Warrenton to Raleigh, where the Stage passes every day.

THIS well known, healthy and delightful Watering Place, will again be open by the 10th of June next, for the reception of Visiters, where every attention will be devoted to make them comfortable. The Subscriber tenders her grateful acknowledgments to former patrons, and flatters herself with a hope of future encouragement, as every exertion will be used to retain their good will and the good opinion of all who may visit the Springs. There will be *Instrumental Music, Dancing Parties, &c.*, for those who are fond of such amusements. Owing to the scarcity of money, the prices for Board will be less than heretofore.—Gentlemen and Ladies each, per month, $22 50; for less time than a month, $1 per day; Children and Servants half price.—Horses by the month, $15; for a less time 60 cts. per day.

ANN JOHNSON.

Shocco Springs, Warren County, *May* 14, 1828. 72-8w.

COHEN'S OFFICE, 114, Market Street, BALTIMORE, MAY 1.

We have now the pleasure to present the Scheme of the

Maryland State Lottery, No. 2,

For 1828,

and anticipating the same spirited demand for the tickets as in the Scheme No. 1, the drawing will take place on

Wednesday, 28th This month, (May)

under the superintendence of the Commissioners appointed by the Governor and Council.

HIGHEST PRIZE,

Eight Thousand Dollars.

SCHEME:

1 prize	of 8,000 Dolls. is	8,000 Dolls.
1 prize	of 2,000 Dolls. is	2,000 Dolls.
1 prize	of 1,000 Dolls. is	1,000 Dolls.
2 prizes	of 500 Dolls. is	1,000 Dolls.
10 prizes	of 100 Dolls. is	1,000 Dolls.
10 prizes	of 50 Dolls. is	500 Dolls.
100 prizes	of 10 Dolls. is	1,000 Dolls.
100 prizes	of 5 Dolls. is	500 Dolls.
5000 prizes	of 3 Dolls. is	15,000 Dolls.
5225 prizes, amounting to		30,000 Dolls.

This Scheme contains only 10,000 tickets, and is arranged on the

Odd and Even System,

by which the Holder of Two Tickets or Two Shares is *certain of obtaining at least One Price and may draw Three.*

Whole Tickets,	$4	*Quarters,*	$1 00
Halves,	2	*Eighths,*	50

To be had in a great variety of Nos, at

COHEN'S OFFICE,

114, Market Street, Baltimore,

where the Capital Prize of TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS, drawn yesterday in the First Class, was sold; and where BOTH the Great Prizes of

One Hundred Thousand Dollars each

were sold in former Lotteries, and where more Capital Prizes have been sold than at any other office in America.

☞Orders, either by mail (post paid) or private conveyance, enclosing the Cash or Prizes, will meet the same prompt and punctual attention as if on personal application. Address to

J. I. COHEN, Jr. & BROTHERS, Baltimore.

Baltimore, May 1, 1828. 70-2w.

Lottery Tickets.

Maryland State Lottery,

WILL draw on Wednesday next.—Tickets will be procured to order, price as in the above advertisement of J. I. Cohen & Brothers. Also, in the Virginia Dismal Swamp, 15th Class, to be drawn on the 19th of next month.

Highest Prize, $10,000.

Tickets $4; *Shares in proportion.*

May 22, 1828. E. J. HALE.

POETRY.

LINES FOR A FUNERAL.
By Bishop Heber.

Beneath our feet, and o'er our head,
Is equal warning given;
Beneath us lie the countless dead,
Above us is the Heaven!

Their names are graven on the stone,
Their bones are in the clay;
And ere another day is done.
Ourselves may be as they.

Death rides on every passing breeze,
He lurks in every flower;
Each season has its own disease,
Its peril, every hour.

Our eyes have seen the rosy light
Of youth's soft cheek decay,
And Fate descend in sudden night,
On manhood's middle day.

Our eyes have seen the steps of age
Halt feebly t'ward the tomb—
And yet shall earth our hearts engage,
And dreams of days to come?

Then mortal, turn! thy danger know;
Where'er thy foot can tread,
The earth rings hollow from below,
And warns thee of her dead!

Turn, Christian, turn! thy soul apply
To truth divinely given;
The bones that underneath thee lie
Shall live for Hell or Heaven.

From the Boston Statesman.

CASTLES.

I wish I was a painter! I should die
At thirty of my three score years and ten—
It would distil my life so! Why to sit
Four hors and gaze on woman! To look in
Beneath a lifted latch upon an eye,
And drink up its expression till my skill
Could breathe it into color! To be set
To imitate a spell that in my veins
Was thrilling like the music of a sphere!
To gaze, and gaze upon a ripe red lip,
Till I could make one like it! and arrest
A smile that could make angels loiterers,
And not to be chidden!—Hang me! if the thought
Don't burn me up!—I'll go to Italy!

CASSIUS.

Stammering.—A Report has lately been made to the French Academy, by M. Majandine, from a commission, appointed to take into consideration an application from M. Malbouche on the subject of curing stammerers. It seems, from the Report, that M. Malbouche is the agent of Mrs. Leigh, of this city, who being desirous of extending the benefits of the system to Europe, confided it to him. His first attempt to introduce it was in the Netherlands, where a commission was appointed by the King to examine its validity. A number of persons, afflicted with a habit of stammering, were placed under the care of M. Malbouche, by whom the greater number were cured, and a reward, proportionate to the service rendered, was bestowed upon the teacher by the King.—The secret was afterwards purchased by the government; and a distinguished physician was intrusted with it, for the purpose of curing pauper-stammerers; on the sole condition that they should not divulge the means by which they had recovered the free use of their speech. The Report of the French commission closes with describing various instances of stammerers having been cured by Mrs. Leigh's method, under the observation of the commissioners; and with lamenting that the inventor of the system, mistaking her real interest, and not sufficiently valuing the happiness of being useful to her fellow creatures, had not thought proper to conform to the honorable practice in our days, of rendering public every discovery beneficial to humanity. By such a course, Mrs. Leigh would doubtless have acquired more credit for philanthropy; but individuals cannot be reasonably expected to sacrifice so fair an opportunity, as the discovery of her system affords to her, of accumulating fortune. That the plan which she pursues cannot be eventually lost is certain; for every pupil necessarily becomes acquainted with it, and in the event of her dying without authorizing a successor to practice it, the secret would speedily be promulgated to the world. But if it be desirable in the mean while to give it publicity, it should be purchased by a nation, or, at least, by an association of philanthropists; and not expect that an individual, to whom it is a means of livelihood, should make so great a sacrifice for the public weal.—*Mer. Tel.*

From the New York Morning Courier.

To Mothers.—It may be useful to know, and will be the means of alleviating much pain, that when the breast and nipples are much inflamed, and cannot be sucked, but with the most intense suffering to the mother, a very simple remedy will relieve the breast from its milky burthen, without the slightest suffering. This is no other than filling a common bottle with hot water, and after standing a few minutes, empty it, and apply the mouth of the warm bottle to the diseased nipple, and the milk will flow spontaneously into the bottle, giving at the same time a pleasurable sensation, and a complete relief to the overloaded breast.

A PHYSICIAN.

The Commercial Line

FROM Norfolk, via Seaford and Dover, to Philadelphia, has commenced running three trips pr. week. [May 15, 1828. 71tf.

U. S. Bank Notes wanted.

Apply at this office.

May 15.

Notice.

THE Annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Cape Fear Navigation Company will be holden at Fayetteville, on Friday, the 30th instant; Stockholders are particularly requested to attend either in person or by proxy.

JAMES MEBANE, *President.*

May 10, 1828. 71-3t.

10 Hhds. and 15 bbls. prime St. Croix *SUGAR*,
For sale by C. T. HAIGH.
May 7, 1828. 70-3t.

Trust Sale.

PURSUANT to the provisions of a Deed of Trust, executed by William Johnson, to secure a debt due to the Cape Fear Navigation Company, the undersigned will sell at Public Auction, at the Town House in Fayetteville, on Thursday, the 29th instant,

Fifty-three Shares

of the Capital Stock of said Company. Terms made known at sale. JOHN CRUSOE, Treas'r.

Fayetteville, April 5, 1828. 70-4t.

Fayetteville Academy.

MR. TRIPP, a graduate and late Tutor of Waterville College, (Maine,) is appointed Principal of the Fayetteville Academy, and has entered upon the duties of his station.

It is hoped that this Gentleman will raise the character of our School to its former celebrity; but, to do so, it requires the united patronage of the Town and its vicinity.

Boys can here be thoroughly furnished for entering any College or University. Board may be had on reasonable terms in respectable private families.

H. POTTER, *Pres't School Com.*

Fayetteville, April 3, 1828. 65-tf.

Sheriff's Sale for Taxes.

I SHALL expose to Public Sale, for Cash, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on Monday, the 2d of June next, the following *LANDS*, or as much thereof as will satisfy the Taxes and Costs on the same, due for the year 1826.

Taxes.

1130 acres of Land on Deep Creek and Stewart's creek, listed by Dan. Munroe, Jr.	$3 19
500 acres on Little River, listed by Daniel McNeill,	1 85
900 acres on do. do., listed by Neill McNeill, Esq.	3 00
350 acres near B. Newberry, listed by Absolem Marsh,	2 62
146 2/3 acres on Beaver Creek, listed by Malcom McPherson,	5 72

JOHN BLACK, *Sh'ff.*
By D. GILLIS, *D. Sh'ff.*

March 7, 1828. 69ts.

Notice.

THE Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Diocess of North Carolina, will meet in Fayetteville on Thursday, the 22d May next, of which the Clergy and Laity are desired to take notice—and as matters of great importance to the Church, will be laid before that Body—a full attendance of the Lay Delegates from the different Congregations, is requested.

JN. S. RAVENSCROFT,
Bish. of the Diocess of N. C.

April 19.

Traveller's Inn,
AT THE SIGN OF THE HEART.

S. A. MATHIEU having re-established, in that pleasantly situated House on Broad street, three doors below the corner of De Kalb street, formerly occupied as such, *A HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT*, by Mr. J. B. Mathieu, humbly solicits a share of the public patronage, and will assure those who may favor her with a call, that no exertions on her part will be wanting to make her house the quiet and comfortable repose of the weary Traveller.

Her Stables will be constantly supplied with the best provender.

S. A. MATHIEU.

Camden, S. C., April 26, 1828. 69 5w.

Crockery Ware.

JUST received per Steam Boat Henrietta, *TEN CRATES CROCKERY WARE* assorted, and for sale by WILLKINGS & CO.

January 17. 54tf.

For Sale,

20,000 lbs Choice fat heavy BACON,
20 bags COFFEE,
50 casks LIME.
JOHN M. DOBBIN.

May 1, 1828.

Notice.

THE Subscriber has removed the Standard Keeper's Office to the office on Gillespie street, formerly occupied by David Ochiltree, Esq. nearly opposite to the residence of Mr. Staiert, and hereby gives notice to all persons using Weights and Measures in the Town of Fayetteville, and County of Cumberland, to bring them forward and have them examined and adjusted agreeable to act of Assembly.

ISAAC NEWBERRY, S. K.

April 30, 1828. 69tf.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the Subscriber are requested to make immediate payment—longer indulgence cannot be granted.

ROBT. T. GOODWIN.

April 22, 1828. 68tf.

For Sale,

10,000 Lbs. prime BACON, cured in this place, and
800 lbs. of excellent LARD,
Apply to E. L. WINSLOW.

Fayetteville, April 23, 1828. 68tf.

Mrs. Hugh McLean,

GRATEFUL for the encouragement she has received, begs leave to inform her friends and the public, that she keeps her House open for the reception of

BOARDERS AND TRAVELLERS.

Living on the direct road to Hillsborough, thirty-four miles from Fayetteville and nine miles from Boylan's Ferry on Deep River, in a remarkably healthy situation, having an airy, pleasant House surrounded by Springs of excellent water, and flourishing Orchards, her Plantation will recommend itself to any who are desirous of a retreat in the country; and she assures her friends, that no exertion on her part shall be wanting to make them comfortable.

Travellers to or from Raleigh by way of Avent's Ferry, will find her House but a little out of the way, and she flatters herself that the trifling distance will not be considered when put in competition with comfort and good quarters.

Washington Hill, Moore County, April 10, 1828.
67-3m.

Charleston Stages.

THE Proprietors of the Line from this place to Godfrey's Ferry, are prepared to carry seven Passengers daily with the Mail, and to accommodate with an Extra, so as to avoid travelling at night.

Fayetteville, November 1, 1827. 47tf.

Doct. La Rue,

HAVING dissolved his copartnership with Dr. Gilliam, respectfully offers his professional services to the inhabitants of Fayetteville and the surrounding country. He retains the office lately occupied by La Rue & Gilliam, directly opposite to Dr. B. Robinson's, and well known as the old Post Office, where he may at all times be found unless professionally engaged.

Fayetteville, March 10, 1828.—63tf.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
ROBESON COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, 1828.

Mary McLean *vs.* Peter McEachin.—James McEachin *vs.* Peter McEachin. Three different cases.

Original Attachments levied upon Lands.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant in the above cases is not an inhabitant of this State, it is therefore *Ordered*, That publication be made for three months successively, in the *Carolina Observer*, printed in Fayetteville, that unless the said Peter McEachin appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the County of Robeson, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the first Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, and plead or replevy, final judgment will be entered against him, and execution issue accordingly.

Attest, ARCH'D McQUEEN, C. S. C.

The Subscribers

Are this day receiving in part their Spring Supply of

GROCERIES,

The whole of which is expected by the first arrivals from *New York* and *Philadelphia*, and will consist in part, of the following articles, to which they invite the attention of their friends and the public generally:

40 Hhds. prime Sugars,
40 bbls loaf and lump do.
214 bags Havanna, Cuba, St. Domingo and Porto Rico Coffee,
5 do Pepper,
6 do Race Ginger,
2 do Pimento,
100 Bbls. Brandy and Whiskey,
20 do N. E. Rum,
20 do American Gin,
3 hhds Jamaica Spirits,
1 do N. O. Rum,
6 pipes Cogniac Brandy, (*Seignette brands,*)
3 do old Holland Gin,
1 Hhd. W. I. Shrub,
10 qur casks Teneriffe and Sherry
3 half pipes Corsica
8 qur casks sweet Malaga
9 do do Muscat
3 half quar. casks old Madeira
½ pipe do do
6 half quar. casks Cette
2 do do do Port
WINES
2 hhds. Copperas.
1 ceroon Bengal Indigo,
1 cask Epsom Salts,
12 bbls Glauber do.
20 boxes Glass,
5 do Soap,
30 do Marine do.
6 do fresh ground Mustard,
20 do fresh Bloom Raisins,
15 do Imperial, Gunpowder, and Hyson Teas
60 bags Shot, assorted numbers,
20 kegs Orange Powder,
2 hampers bottles,
1 bbl Philadelphia Starch,

With a *great variety* of every article in their line.

HORTONS & HUTTON.

April 3, 1828. 65-tf.

New Goods.

C. & P. MALLETT,

Have just received their Fall and Winter Supply of

GOODS,

WHICH they offer to their friends and the public on their usual terms, at their old stand.

Their assortment of Dry Goods, Hardware, Crockery and Glass, is good. Their stock of Groceries very choice, among the latter, a few puncheons old Grenada Rum, Cogniac Brandy, Holland Gin, Madeira and other Wines, Flint's best Segars, and Myer's Richmond Chewing Tobacco, Thomas's Loaf Sugar and Muscatel Bunch Raisins.

Country Produce at full market prices received in payment.

November 1, 1827. 43tf.

Cheap Goods.

JUST RECEIVED FROM THE N. YORK AUCTIONS,

A Great variety of cheap *DRY GOODS*, consisting of *Cloths, Cassimeres, Sattinetts, Domestics*, of all kinds, *Fancy Articles, Perfumery*, &c. &c. &c., which we are disposed to sell on very favorable terms for cash, or exchange for most kind of Country Produce.

ALSO,

1 Pipe choice Cogniac Brandy,
1 do real Holland Gin
3 do Madeira and Canary Wine,
1 Hhd. Jamaica Rum, (10 years old)
1 do St. Croix, do.
5 Qr. casks Teneriffe and Malaga Wine,
4 Casks brown Stout and Phila. Porter,
Fresh Imperial and Hyson Tea,
N. York Crackers, Smoked Beef, &c. &c.

WILLIAMS & FENN.

Fayetteville, Nov. 1. 44-tf.

For Sale, by Willkings & Co.

20 hhds. Bright Molasses,
10 hhds. N. E. Rum,
5 hhds. Baltimore Whiskey,
30 bbls. good Brown Sugar,
10 bbls. Loaf Sugar,
12 bbls. Porto Rico Coffee,
20 bbls. old Rye Whiskey,
30 bbls. Apple Brandy,
3 bbls. Glauber Salts,
75 casks Lime,
5 qr. casks Malaga Wine,
20 bags prime Coffee,
10 bags Jamaica Pimento,
10 bags Race Ginger,
25 pieces Dundee 42 inch Cotton Bagging,
35 boxes Tumblers and Decanters,
5 boxes Apothecary Bottles,
15 boxes Cotton Cards,
Sperm. Candles and Chocolate,
8 by 10 & 10 by 12 Baltimore Window Glass,
Looking Glasses, & Domestic Cotton Goods.

Sept. 25, 1827.

Sugar, Molasses, &c.

RECEIVED BY THE LATE ARRIVALS,

10 Hhds. prime St. Croix Sugar,
15 do Porto Rico do.
17 do. bright retailing Molasses,
5 pipes superior French Brandy,
6 casks Northern Cheese,
10 hhds. and 20 bbls N. E. Rum,
50 bags Cuba Coffee,

For sale by WILLKINGS & CO.

December 13, 1827. 49tf.

Hardware Store.

THE Subscriber has just received and now offers for sale, at his Store on Market square, a large and general assortment of

Hardware & Cutlery

embracing nearly every article in that line of business. Also, a general assortment of

Groceries,
Paints, Oils,
Drugs, Dye Stuffs, &c.

The whole of which Goods are bought low, and will be sold at a small advance for cash, or on short credit, to persons whose punctuality can be relied on.

JAMES BAKER.

January 23, 1828. 55tf.

Blanks for sale.

Packets for Philadelphia.

THE Subscriber having established *A LINE OF PACKETS* between *Philadelphia* and *Wilmington*, N. C., takes this method to inform the Public, that a vessel will leave Philadelphia for Wilmington, N. C. about every ten days, except when prevented by ice in the Delaware.

Goods and produce intended for this conveyance, will be received and forwarded by Messrs. *Hortons & Hutton*, of Fayetteville, N. C. and Messrs. *Stow & Whittier*, of Wilmington, N. C. at the lowest rates of freight and least expense possible. Having *three good Vessels* in the trade, commanded by careful Captains, well acquainted with the coast, and Cabins well fitted up for the accommodation of *Passengers*; he therefore trusts to meet with encouragement.

JAMES PATTON, Jun.
Smith's Wharf.

Philadelphia, March, 1828. 66-3m.

Whitehead & Fuller,

HAVE FOR SALE,

6 Hhds. prime *SUGAR*,
10 Bbls. do. ditto.
25 Hhds. good retailing Molasses,
200 Sides Sole Leather, of different kinds,
750 Bushels Corn,
500 Bushels Oats,
20 Barrels Brandy,
25 Ditto Whiskey,
Flour, Lard and Bacon.

March 20. 63tf.

John Lippitt & Co.

HAVE FOR SALE,

15 Hhds. prime Muscovado Sugar,
25 bbls. good do.
30 bags Coffee,
40 tierces New Orleans Molasses,
Bbls. Malaga Wine, N. E. Rum and Gin,
100 casks cut Nails, assorted sizes,
1,200 bushels Liverpool Salt,
Pepper, Alspice and Ginger,
Cotton, wool and machine Cards,
Indigo, Madder, Annatto Verdigrise,
Saltpetre and Patent Medicines, *as usual.*

—Also—

300 heavy Hides,
10 bbls. Tanner's Oil,
50 casks fresh Lime.

BOARDING.
Mrs. Cochran,

RESPECTFULLY informs her friends and the public, that she is prepared to accommodate several Gentlemen, either with Board alone, or with Board and Lodging, by the year, month, or week, on the following terms:

For Board and Lodging pr. week,			$4 00
Board alone,	,,	,,	3 50
Breakfast and Dinner,	,,		3 00
Dinner and Tea,	,,	,,	3 00
Dinner alone,	,,	,,	2 50

Having a commodious House in addition to and adjoining her Dwelling, she is also willing to accommodate Gentlemen visiting the town transiently. To such she would remark, that her house is beautifully situated within 200 yards of the Town House, possessing every convenience, and that no exertion shall be spared to please.

February 14, 1828.

Whitehead & Fuller,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED AND OFFER FOR SALE,

6,500 Lbs. prime green Coffee,
2,000 lbs. St. Domingo ditto,
5 Hhds. good brown Sugar,
8 Bbls. low priced ditto,
75 Sets wagon Boxes,
10 Tons Swede Iron, assorted,
2000 Bush's Alum Salt, of the best quality
1000 do. Liverpool do.
23 Kegs cut Nails,
150 Bushels Irish Potatoes.

February 7. 57-tf

Leather and Shoe Store.

Person Street, two doors East of Market Square.

I HAVE ON HAND,
300 sides Northern Sole LEATHER,
A quantity of upper Leather,
Best Philadelphia Calf Skins,
Lining Skins, Binding, &c.

ALSO—An extensive assortment of *BOOTS and SHOES*, embracing every description; all of which are offered wholesale or retail, low for cash.

W. L. HAWLEY.

January 17. 54tf.

Dr. Gilliam

INFORMS the public, that he has commenced the practice of Medicine on his own footing, and will punctually attend to those who may think proper to call on him. His shop is on Bow Street, next door to Mr. Eccles' Store, and one door west of the shop recently occupied by La Rue & Gilliam, where, or at the House of Mr. Simeon Belden, on Green street, he may be found at all times, unless professionally engaged.

Fayetteville, March 12—62tf

Crockery Ware.

5 Crates Crockery Ware, assorted to suit Country Merchants.
20 bags prime Green Coffee,
500 bushels Liverpool Salt, For sale by
JOHN LIPPITT & CO.

Jan. 17, 1828.

Blanks.

E. J. HALE has just printed, and will keep constantly for sale at the Observer office, an abundant supply of nearly all the kinds of Blanks used by Merchants, Clerks of Courts, Sheriffs, and Constables, which he offers at the usual low prices. Among those now on hand are,

Bills of Exchange,
Checks on the U. States, State, & Cape Fear Banks,
U. States and State Bank Notes.
Common Warranty Deeds,
Sheriff's Deeds,
Do do for Lands sold for Taxes,
Sheriff's Tax Receipts,
State Warrants,
Common do.
Attachments,
Bail Bonds,
Recognizances,
Insolvent Debtors' Bonds,
Delivery Bonds,
Superior and County Court Writs,
Do. do. Subpœnas,
Do. do. Executions,
Do. do. Ca. Sa.
Do. do. Ven. Exponas,
Do. do. Prosecution Bonds,
Do. do. Jury Tickets,
Do. do. Witness Tickets,
Appeal Bonds. Guardian Bonds.
Administration Bonds and Letters,
Marriage Licenses. Apprentices' Indentures.
Constable's Bonds. Retailer's Licenses.
Bastardy Bonds. Orders of Sale.
Militia Captains' Returns. Do. Executions.
Tobacco Notes. Do. Manifests.
Wagon Tickets, &c.

March 20, 1828.

$20 Reward.

RANAWAY from our Mills at Wilmington, or five weeks since, a dark mulatto boy CHARLES, 26 or 27 years of age, about 5 feet 9 inches in height, and stoutly built. We purchased Charles in January, 1826; he has wrought principally as Carpenters most of the time since. He was formerly owned by Mr. Louis Readie, of Merville, Beaufort county, 15 miles below North West on Pamplico.

We have some cause to suspect that he has joined some runaways belonging either to Cumberland or Wake county.

We will give Twenty Dollars for his apprehension and delivery to us, or Ten Dollars on his being safely lodged in any Jail in the State.

C. & P. MALLETT.

Fayetteville, May 17, 1827.—19-tf.

Leather.

THE Subscribers will keep a constant supply of the following kinds of *LEATHER*, which they will sell low for cash, viz.

Skirting, first quality,
Harness and bridle Leather,
Padding and facing Skins,
Binding and lining do.
Calf and kip do.
Wax and grain upper,
Buff horse hides,
Sole Leather of different kinds,
Hog skins, &c. &c. &c.

WILLIAMS & P.

November 8, 1827. 19

Lafayette Hotel
FAYETTEVILLE.

THE public are respectfully informed that in consequence of the recent death of Clement Tracy, the subscriber, who has been engaged in the management of the Lafayette Hotel, has assumed the superintendence of it.

This new and spacious building (which has been purposely erected at great expense, for a Hotel) is now in complete order for the reception and accommodation of

Travellers and Boarders.

Besides the advantage of a number of Rooms *single Beds, Fire places and Bells*, the Hotel contains several *handsome Drawing Rooms and Apartments* particularly suited for the private accommodation of *TRAVELLING FAMILIES*. Boarders by the year without lodging can be accommodated.

THE FURNITURE and BEDDING

are of the best quality and entirely new, and every Bed is supplied with a Moscheto Net. BATH ROOMS are attached to the House, supplied with water from the Haymount Aqueduct. The Table is richly supplied with a variety of the *choicest Liquors*, recently selected for it in the Northern Cities by an experienced judge. LARGE STABLES are conveniently placed in the rear.

The Subscriber is determined to conduct the House in the most genteel manner; and no exertion shall be spared to render it every way worthy the continuation of the patronage it has received.

WM. TRACY.

October 25. 30tf.

Fall Goods.

THE subscriber announces to the public that he has received his *FALL Supply*, consisting of a variety of *BRITISH, FRENCH, & AMERICAN GOODS, newest style.* They have been bought at the New York auctions, a considerable part of which are original package sales, and will be sold, either at wholesale or retail, at very low prices for cash. Merchants from the country will do well to call and examine for themselves. His assortment consists in part of the following, viz:

Extra super Blue and black *CLOTHS*
Super blue, black, olive, bottle green, mixt and drab do.
Union mixtures, cassinetts and sattinetts
Black Lastings, circassians and bombazettes
Super white Flannels, paddings, &c.
Grecian stripes, granderills, and cotton florentines
White and brown drillings and white Jeans
Yellow Nankins, brown linens, &c
Superb merino square and long shawls
Cashmere shawls and hdkfs.
Green and crimson moreens and rattinets
Super and low priced black worsted hose
White & col'd cotton hose, & thread half hose
Extra rich toilinet, swansdown & Marseilles vestings
Super and low priced 6-4 cambrics
Satin stripe white and col'd do
New style 3-4 4-4 and 5-4 cambric ginghams
Rich seeded, crossbarred, and stripe muslins
Extra super 5-4 and 3-4 cambric dimity
Do 5-4 plain and figured Jaconets
Super 6-4 figured and plain book muslins
Super and low priced mull do.
Plain and figured Swiss do.
Swiss points, capes and tippets
French wrought white robes.
Super sea island and low priced shirtings
5-4, 4-4 and 3-4 brown shirtings and sheetings
American blue plaids and apron checks
Washington and linen bed ticks
Fancy new style, figured, plaided, and shaded furbric prints, a variety
Rich 4-4 Swiss prints
Rich 4-4 and 3-4 furniture chintz
6 4 pavilion gauze, for mosquito nets
Real Russia and imitation sheetings
7-8 and 4-4 Irish Linens
Silks—Black Nankin crape robes
Plain black satin and taffeta
Rick black figured Gros-de-naps
Double chained black Levantines
Black sinchews and sarsnets
Superior new style Florentine vestings
Rich ombre and figured Gros-dete
Superior Batteste dresses, variety of shades & colors
Rich white and blue Barege
Black and green French crape
Black gauzes, a variety—green do.
Black and white silk hose, and gloves
Rich figured and plaid barege hdkfs.
White and green gauze veils
Gauze robes, various colors
Black Barcelona Hdkfs. Fancy plaid silk do
Bandanna and flag hdkfs.
New style gauze, wove, and embossed Ribbons
Taffeta ribbons, all colors. Watch and belt do.
Black and blue sewing silks
Wide and narrow bobbinet laces
Thread and gimp laces. Long Lawns
Bobbinet lace shawls and tippets
Thread cambrics and thread cambric hdkfs.
8-4 & 10-4 table diapers. Bird eye and Russia do.
Brown cambric and bonnet bows
Dark and pink colored cambric
Holland, sail duck and buckram
Osnaburgs and brown towellings
White and printed bed spreads
Chintz shawls and hdkfs.
Black tabby velvet and velvet ribbons
Black ostrich feathers. Leghorn and straw bonnets
Bandboxes, wreathes and flowers
Ladies prunel and morocco shoes
Long and short white kid gloves
Colored and black horse skin do
Men's fashionable white and black Hats
Phosphorus pocket lights
Cotton balls and patent thread
Transparent and Windsor soap
Seidlitz & soda powders. Best Tea, in fancy boxes
Fancy pen-knives, scissors, pins, &c.
Scotch and Maccaboy snuff
Indelible Ink, pomatum and perfumery
Paper hanging and bordering
Paste Board and Millinet

JOHN McARN

Fayetteville, Nov. 4, 1827.